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06	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
07	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE			
08	CHRISTOPHER DENIS WHITE,) (CASE NO. C05-179	4-JCC-MAT
09	Petitioner,)		
10	V.)]	REPORT AND REC	COMMENDATION
11	ROBIN ARNOLD-WILLIAMS, et al.,)		
12	Respondents.)		
13)		
14	This is a federal habeas action brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner is			
15	currently confined at the Western State Hospital ("WSH") pursuant to a July 1, 2005, order of the			
16	King County Superior Court revoking petitioner's less restrictive treatment. The Superior Court,			
17	after finding that petitioner had violated the terms and conditions of a previous order and judgment			
18	for less restrictive treatment, remanded petitioner for a period of intensive treatment not to exceed			
19	180 days from June 27, 2005.			
20	Petitioner submitted his federal habeas petition to this Court for review on October 25,			
21	2005. He asserts in his petition that his less restrictive treatment was improperly revoked. He also			
22	asserts that he has been assaulted by staff at WSH. Petitioner concedes that he has not appealed			
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the order revoking his less restrictive treatment, but asserts that his lawyer would not allow him to do so. As to his claims regarding assaults by WSH staff, petitioner asserts that he has filed complaints with the hospital but that nothing has been done.

To the extent petitioner challenges the order revoking his less restrictive treatment, petitioner's claims are not yet eligible for federal habeas review. State remedies must first be exhausted on all issues raised in a federal habeas corpus petition. Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S. 509 (1982); 28 U.S.C. §2254(b), (c). The exhaustion requirement is not deemed satisfied until petitioner demonstrates that each of his federal claims has been presented to the state's highest court or that no state remedy is now available. Batchelor v. Cupp, 693 F.2d 859, 863 (9th Cir. 1982), cert. denied, 463 U.S. 1212 (1983). The exhaustion requirement is a matter of comity, intended to afford the state courts "the first opportunity to remedy a constitutional violation." Sweet v. Cupp, 640 F.2d 233, 236 (9th Cir. 1981). Petitioner makes clear that he has never presented any of his federal habeas claims to the state courts for review. Petitioner's federal habeas claims are therefore unexhausted.

To the extent petitioner challenges the conduct of staff at WSH, his claims are not cognizable in a federal habeas action. Petitioner may, if he chooses, pursue any constitutional challenges to the conditions of his confinement at WSH in a separate civil rights action brought 18 under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

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For the foregoing reasons, this Court recommends that petitioner's federal habeas petition and this action be dismissed without prejudice. A proposed order accompanies this Report and Recommendation.

United States Magistrate Judge

DATED this 3rd day of November, 2005.

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